

[Concluded from 1st page.]

Although the whole course pursued by Mr. Webster in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the demand for the release of the captives, leads me to my unqualified conclusion, that I have no objection to meet the condemnation of nineteenth of the American people, in any course of action which is less to censure or criticize, than to express my own views on these important and highly interesting matters. I have, however, no objection to being viewed as a subordinate one. I desire to be no more than a subordinate one, and bitter attacks that have been made upon the democratic party and the late President in the progress of this debate, by the federalists who have undertaken the defence of Mr. Webster, their leader, and their favorite. They charge us with the purpose of dividing the nation into two parties for base political purposes. For these, and all such charges, I have to feel the most thorough contempt. I can invariably find those who are in the daily habit of making the most bitter and ruthless charges against the whole party, to be the very last who would dare to whisper an hint in reference to the reputation of any individual member of the democratic party. I can remember to know too well on whom the burden of war always have fallen, and must fall, to desire it when not demanded imperatively for the honor and safety of the nation. And I look upon him, or them, who desire war for any other purpose, with as much contempt as I would upon those who would skulk when a

Mr. Van Buren was proper. And I might, perhaps, have been more than content to have made these charges, that they have conjured them up, with the vain hope of screening themselves and their leader from the contumely and disgrace that are likely to overtake them.

I will now beg leave to turn my particular attention to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Van Buren], who the gentleman an apostrophe to not having heard his whole speech. It was accident alone that I heard any part of it. I understood him to say—and I know I did not misunderstand him—that Mr. Van Buren, by his misconduct, was justly charged with the burning of the Caroline, and all its train of evils, and that he was justly charged with a criminal neglect of a high official duty, these misfortunes would never have befallen the country. I understood him specifically to charge that Mr. Van Buren, with the hope to gain the northern districts of New York for his friends who were candidates for Congress, and thereby strengthen himself, had abandoned his duty, and that the calamity which he issued at a proper time, would have prevented all these disasters to the country. Sir, let me tell the gentleman who has made these charges, that he is paying his own noble State a most shabby compliment when he announces to the world that her support is to be purchased by the sacrifice of her honor, without the possibility even that the President of the United States could hope to win her favor either for his friends or himself, by a criminal dereliction of duty. It is said, and from undoubted authority, that a charge of precisely an opposite character was made against him, and that the President of the United States, when the gentleman has referred. It was then convenient to charge him with a too rigid administration of the law, to the oppression of the patriotic cause; by which his friends are said to have lost ground both in New York and Maine—and some of these charges is about as true as the other, and the President of the United States must believe that Mr. Van Buren, in the first six months of his Presidency, was so much alarmed about his re-election as to be driven to such a desperate and despicable resort at this? Who! did he fear as a competitor? Was it Genl Harrison? He had just beaten him. Was it Genl Taylor? He had just beaten him. Was it Genl Cass? He had just beaten him. Was it a republic of a party supported by his name and talents alone, that were ever abandoned

him at the hour of need, and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor. What party had he to fear? The whig party? The discordant elements of the whig party were too numerous to excite angry chaos. The odds and ends, and shreds and patches of all parties that now comprise it, had not yet been forced even into a repulsive contiguity. The southern slaveholder and northern abolitionist had not yet been brought into contact by the interests of the whig party. It seemed to pull kindly in the whigness. No, sir; these were among the many other equally strange things taught afterwards in the Harrisburg Convention, and form too important an epoch in the history of the time to be chronicled at any other period. The whig party, in fact, were the only party that shouted, and made their advent under the common banner. But, whatever inducements Mr. Van Buren might have had to pursue a different course, I am prepared to prove that, in relation to this matter, at least, he did all that could be desired or expected of a wise and patriotic statesman. He did not think that he did not issue his proclamation quite as soon as the gentleman from New York thinks he should have done. But of what avail was this when issued? Simply to inform the people of that which the simplest man in the community knew just as well before—that we were not to be divided, and that it would be unlawful to engage in any party.

da. This, if it had been done in time, would have satisfied the gentleman from New York for so he has expressly informed this House. It would not have satisfied the nation, nor did it content Mr. Van Buren. He felt himself called on to resort to other means, and he found much more efficient means. If the gentleman who is so fond of censuring the President for neglect of duty, wishes to know what he has done, let him read the public documents we have in his reach, and he will find that on the 7th of January, 1837, twenty days after the burning of the Caroline, he issued his orders, through the Secretary of State, commanding the district attorneys in the States bordering on Canada to prosecute with rigor all persons who should be found guilty of interfering with the rights of that country. He also found that on the same day, through the same medium, he addressed the several Governors of those States, exhorting them to a like vigilance. And those Governors severally issued proclamations. So that the peace and harmony of the two nations would have remained unbroken, and no blood would have been of any avail. But this is not all that the President did to preserve the peace. When informed by the mayor of Buffalo that Mackenzie was beating up for recruits in that place, and when he learned also that disturbances were taking place in other parts of the State, he immediately ordered the United States attorneys of the adjoining districts to repair forthwith to the scenes where those illegal transactions were said to be in progress; and he also placed at the disposal of those officers the United States custom-house officers in their vicinity. But he did not stop there; and one which I presume will be conclusive with the gentleman from New York is that it is British proof. I have the testimony of Lord Palmerston before the House of Commons in which he expresses his entire satisfaction that the American Government was doing all in their power to preserve the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Surely, the gentleman who has read us this letter of the half-convicted, though knighted fellow of McNab, to criminate the American President, and to vilify the American Government, will find it very singular that of Lord Palmerston in his vindication of the American Government. And now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of Mr. Van Buren's vigilance before me, I take upon myself to say that the charge of the gentleman from New York is without the slightest foundation in truth, and that the charge of his offending in his own fevered imagination

When the proposition to restore the fine Gen. Jackson came up in 1843, Gen. Butler made the most effective speech delivered on that occasion. It was listened to by both parts in the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a tumultuous congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members. We will give a single extract from this speech in which, as well as in the preceding one, the

same traits of character and principle are evident—patriotism, fidelity to his friends, and bold defence of the democracy against all assailants:

MR. SPEAKER: Although there is, perhaps, not a gentleman around me less in love with the music of his own voice within these walls, than I am with mine, yet there are occasions—and this is one of them—on which I do not feel myself at liberty to follow the natural bent of my organs in such a course. I am, I suppose, not so many, others in this hall, that I have belonged to the southern army commanded by Gen. Jackson, in the years 1814 and 1815. I will, therefore, be presumed, and correctly presumed, that I am somewhat familiar with the prominent facts and circumstances which led to the declaration and enforcement of martial law, and for which the fine proposed to be remitted by the bill now under consideration. I am, however, well known to you, sir—at least it is well known to my constituents—that I have ever been the warm personal and political friend of that distinguished gentleman, Nay, sir, that I was once, but not then a member of his military family. Under all these circumstances, were I to remain silent and listen to such a debate as that which on this subject has given rise, there could be but one of two opinions arrived at to the cause of the war. It would either be said that I deemed the conduct of Gen. Jackson utterly indefensible, or that I shrunk from that defence. Neither of them shall be said in advance, whatever else may be said when I shall have taken my seat.

What, sir, is the proposition before us? Is it that a man, in the exercise of his private right, is justified, as he contends, for the performance of an act of imperative duty, and one essential to the service of the country?—And yet, sir, I see with equal pain and surprise that this simple proposition, which ought to depend upon truth and justice alone, is fast becoming, as it has not already become, a question of party character. I stand, on my right and on my left, why the democratic party do not pass such a law when in power? Do gentlemen who make this inquiry wish to leave the inference that the democratic party have sunk from doing so? This no one does or can believe. Why should this be peculiar to a democratic measure? Has it been the wont of the defenders of New Orleans? Verily none of them, or none of their friends there. If they cherish no proud recollections of their glorious defence, and are willing to yield up all to the democratic party, then, indeed, there might be some pretence for making this a party question. But, sir, I know it is far otherwise. They are not so much afraid of the people as they feel his heart bound prouder within him. His eye falls on that immortal page in his country's history; and he feels that such achievements are a nation's, not a party's wealth. Still I hear the question repeated on all sides—'why is this measure forced upon a whole nation?'—The answer is, 'because it is the purpose of affording that party the opportunity to prove to the world that justice and unanimity are still to be found in its ranks;—and it may be for precisely the opposite reason.' I understand, however, it has been done in obedience to the voice of public sentiment—adding, no doubt, on the known wishes of a large and influential portion of the nation. Who believes unjust, and therefore, and therefore, only oppressive. If my wish were to make political capital, and I could consent to resort to such a measure for such a purpose, nothing could please me more than to witness the party bias attempted to be given it.

But, sir, I have no knowledge and talent never have the wisdom to appreciate the American people? Lay this question before the in your next canvass, and you will at least learn that ingratitude and injustice to those who have freely periled their lives in defence of their country form no part of their charac-

Before I proceed further upon the merits of the question under consideration, permit me to say a few words in reply to part of the speech of the venerable gentleman [Mr. Adams]—not on its merits. I will first read in the *Globe's* report of that speech the following:

“ Rumors were afloat—he could not, of course, vouch for their truth—that the great presidential question between the various divisions of the democratic party was to be ultimately decided by General Jackson himself. He was asked whether he would support the president of the national democratic convention; and who knew what the result would be? Such were the rumors which were afloat. From what the House had seen, it is clear that all the divisions of the party were humble suitors for the good-will or neutrality of the President. It was not to be expected to sign the paragraph in the message of the President to that purpose. The President alone knew what were his motives; and, therefore, he (Mr. A.) would not say that this was a bid in the great auction. If it was, however a bid, he would say that it was not a vote for General Jackson. He would not, therefore, answer any say that such a bid won't do. In any rate, he wished to have the trial made, putting the bill in precisely the same terms as recommended by the President, in order to let whether the ‘war-worn veteran’ would be

Now, sir, I will not pretend to decide what influence Gen. Jackson may have in future presidential making. It is, however, well known—and to none better than the venerable gentleman [Mr. Adams] himself—that the old ro, in his day, was esteemed a most capacious *President-breaker*. And even if it were not so, this bill, no one can doubt that, in the case, he has excited against it a most deadly and unrelenting opposition. That the gentleman [Mr. Adams] cannot—should not—oppose it to the usual ground—the unwarrantable assumption that the President is to be elected by the people—he has himself most triumphantly vindicated the same general from a similar exercise of power, on the ground of necessity, and in a much more questionable case. We are, therefore, to seek elsewhere for that gentleman's objection. It is, I think, altogether unwarrantable. Gen. Jackson retired to private life at the close of his military career—had he worn medals of those honors which he won proudly, might have gone down the vale of years followed by the prayers and blessings of all; laurels growing fresher and greener at every anniversary of his death. But, alas! he is now down, on the brink of the grave, that would have caught a bright reflection of the world beyond it. This bill would then have passed on its merits, and passed by acclamation. But, sir, he dared do otherwise. He would not let a single shadow of the crooked path of mal administration, be desisted that combination, trick, and jugglery by which a federal dynasty was foisted upon a free country. He dared appeal—and appeal successfully—from the people's servants to the people themselves. And, above all, he dared appeal to the people of the United States, alike existent in every age and to the existence of such a dynasty. This, sir, is the front of his offending—this has roused party vengeance against this bill.

The venerable gentleman has also spoken of the sale of the office of President at public auction, and of the sale of the office of a friend from Indiana, [Mr. Thompson,] who few days since, gave us a most amusing play of his talents as congressional auctioneer. This new auctioneer, too, has thought fit to make the White House the scene of the Hermitage. Now, sir, we have heard from the venerable gentleman that the cause of the "rumor" that one ex-President is to be disposed of the democratic interest in the new

lection of Chief Magistrate, it is but fair to presume—from "rumor," of course—that other ex-President may have some little influence in disposing of the whig interest in the same office; and, if so, in request for important information, on the veritable authority of "rumor," I would advise him, by means, when that interest is disposed of, to adhere to the good old "rumored" precedent of 1824—or perhaps, sir, sealed proposals would suit quite as well.

Whether I ought to take any, or what notice I ought to take of the groveling anecdote of the traitor Arnold, applied by the venerable ex-President [Mr. Adams] to an old successful competitor for the first office in the country, long after that competitor had achieved the post of honor, and after the matter of the pardon was doubtless settled, I will simply say of this attack, that it is of but too close affinity with that made by the notorious Knight of Gadsbill on the soldier corpse of the gallant Perry—and will be felt about as much.

"The victory of New Orleans undoubtedly was a ground of high glory, not only to the man who was at the head of our forces, but of glory to the nation itself. But, on a recount of that victory, were they to sanction acts which, in the pamphlet referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood] were argued to be treason; and were they not only to sanction, but to glorify in such acts, what ground?" It reminded Mr. A. of an anecdote which he heard many years ago respecting General Arnold—a man very celebrated in the war of our revolution. After his exploits in this country, (which were of two characters,) he went to England; and there, being an object of contempt to everybody he saw, and particularly to the Americans, still residing in the company of Americans, who visited England at the close of the war, and the course of a conversation he had with an American with whom he had been acquainted in this country before his treason and treachery, he asked him what the Americans would have done with him if they everywhere saw him, and particularly if they had been delivered up (as was proposed) for the purpose of having him? Said the American, "They would have buried that leg which was mutilated in their service with the honors of war, and they would have hung you for the remainder of your body." That was the language of justice which I am sure, speaking of the traitor, is far more proper than that of his colleague, which was to reward General Jackson for imprisoning a judge because he had won the battle of New-Orleans."

I will now, sir, (if I can be pardoned by the House for this, to me, most unpleasant digression,) turn to what I conceive the true meaning of the question—the propriety of the extension and enforcement of martial law, by General Jackson at New Orleans. When I speak of martial law, I will not be understood as meaning the law establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the U. S. That law is at all times in force, and acquiesces in no new power from a simple declaration of martial law. I mean that martial law of that doubtful control, as it is understood by the people, is not to be unapplied by the President. The "common law of camps," springing from necessity, and commensurate with the exigencies of the war, is to be maintained. The armies in the field—exigencies which cannot be foreseen, and therefore cannot be guarded against in advance, by fixed legislation. The Gen. Jackson had the constitutional power to formally declare martial law as a law of the supererogatory will; but he could not have done so without content for him; nor has he ever contended for himself. If his justification is to be found at all—and that it is, I have no doubt—it must be sought for amidst the exigencies and difficulties by which he found himself surrounded. I know, sir, there are some who would fain persuade the world that an alternative, however distant, exists, and that they would have resorted to such a course. I saw a pamphlet before me, signed "A Federalist," written with some ability, in which the author labors to enforce this doctrine. I single and very short paragraph from it will serve to show his position:

"The great national interest with us is great point of discipline, and the law must be, implied and absolute obedience to the authority of the Government. In conformity with this, when Gen. Jackson was whipping up

British, he was, in fact, leaving war against his own country—because he took the necessary measures to suppress mutiny and treason in his own camp!—and winds up by saying, "Well, please, Mr. Briggs, I am not a man of the world."

With the learned gentleman in, I do not care to know. From his unsparing blitheness he might well be taken for some political agent, vainly attempting to win the confidence of his new friends, by assailing the leaders of his old ones. Certainly, I am not a man of the world, but I know nothing of the hardships or casualties of an army. If he did, he would also know that war rarely marches by day, or by night, without necessarily breaking up camp, or trampling on some right. It is not so probable this gentleman is some junior or ex-junior member of the War Department, or office, and heeding to his heart's content Utopia, "implicit obedience," for he dares to say can convince the American people that it were infinitely better New Orleans had been sacked and burnt, than saved from martial law. This is but the doctrine already to be indicated in the first volume of the series, which, in practice, and whatever may be thought of it now, I have no doubt would have been received with acclamation by the entire British army at the time. In shape, then, let it go before the world at least, will waste no argument to prove its right or its falsity.

Butler's popularity to carry the State for democracy, as had succeeded in his constitutional district. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor by the 8th January convention; and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable whig competitor, Governor Owsley, but for the universal conviction to vote out the State the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a democratic governor in August, would have operated to injure Clay's prospects throughout the Union in presidential election, which followed immediately after on November 1st. With Mr. Clay's popularity, and the activity of all his friends, with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union—more eagerly than ever enlisted against democracy, Col. Butler diminished the majority from twenty thousand to less than five thousand.

The late military events with which Mr. General Butler has been connected—in consequence of his elevation to that grade in the army—have been the subject of much conversation with the view to the command of the volunteers raised to support Gen. Taylor in his invasion of Mexico—are so well known to this country, that minute recital is not necessary. It is only to be regretted that the two armies were not so soon brought into action, as they were conflicted at Monterrey, and had, as it were, been in command under Gen. Taylor, his full reliance on the arduous duties and responsibilities incurred in that important movement. The private of Major Thomas, senior assistant adjutant general of the army in Mexico, and lately assigned by Gen. Taylor to the staff of Gen. Butler, reports so plainly and modestly of his part which Gen. Butler performed in subduing the city, that it may well stand for history. This passage is taken from it: “The army was encamped in the vicinity of Monterrey, about noon, the 19th of September, 1846, when the General endeavored by personal observation to get information of the enemy's position. He, like Gen. Taylor, saw the importance of gaining the road to Saltillo, fully favored the movement of Gen. Worth's division to turn their left, &c. Worth moved Sunday, September 20, for this purpose leaving Twigg's and Butler's divisions with Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler was also in favor of throwing his division across the Rio Grande, and approaching the town of El Paso, which was the first decisive action. This was changed, as it would leave but a small force to guard the rear, and was considered perhaps the smallest division, to ope-

the camp and attack in front. The 20th General also reconnoitred the enemy's position. Early the morning of the 21st, the division was ordered out to create a diversion in the direction of the town of Wörth, that he might gain his position before our division came within long range of the enemy's principal battery, the force of which was estimated at 100 guns. Twigg's division had been ordered down the northeast side of the town, to make an armed reconnoissance of the advanced guard and to take it if it could be done.

The volunteer division was scarcely formed in rear of our howitzer and mortar battery—established the night previous—when the discovery of a rise of ground, and the infant's position on the east side of the river, became closely and hotly engaged; the batteries of that division were sent down, and were then ordered to support the attack. Leaving the Kentucky regiment to support the mortar and howitzer battery, the General's division was put in march, by a flank movement, the other three regiments, moving forward, and the first three miles, under a heavy fire from the round shot. As further ordered, the Ohio regiment was detached from Quitman's brigade and led by the General (at this time accompanied by Gen. Taylor) into the town. Quitman carried his brigade directly on the battery and attacked, and gallantly carried it, and the howitzer, and the mortar, the suburbs, the city, and the river. He came up and advised us to withdraw, as the object of the attack had failed; and we moved on, we must meet with great loss. The General was loath to fall back without consulting with Gen. Taylor, which he did.—The General being at a short distance from us. As we were withdrawing, a battery and a company of the Kentucky regiment, and the Butler led the Ohio regiment back to the town at a different point. In the street we were exposed to a line of batteries on the opposite side of a small stream, and also from a tall point (bridge-head) which enveloped us. Men fell rapidly as we moved up the street, and a position to charge the batteries was not gained. On the corner of the street, the General reconnoitred the position, and, determined to charge from that point, sent me back a short distance to stop the firing, and advance the regiment with the bayonet. Had just left when he was struck in the leg, being just then, and was obliged to leave the field." "The General entering the town, the General and troops having died, hotly engaged at a musket range. He had to make his reconnoissance under heavy fire. This he did unflinchingly, and by exposing his person—on occasion passing through a large gateway

When he was wounded, at the intersection of the two streets, he was exposed to a crossfire of musketry. The General's bearing was that of a soldier; and those under him felt the influence of his presence. He had the true confidence of his men.

The narrative of Major Thomas continues: "When Gen. Taylor went on his expedition to Victoria, in December, he placed General in command of the troops left at Saltillo. He was sent from the river to Saltillo. Worth's small division of regiments being at the latter place. Gen. Wool's army had by this time reached Parras, one hundred or more miles west of Saltillo. General had so far recovered from his wound as to walk a little and take exercise on horseback with pain to his limb. One (about the 15th) of the General's aides, General Worth at Saltillo, stating the Mexican forces were advancing in large numbers from San Luis de Potosi, and that he expected to be attacked in two days. His mission, all told, did not exceed 1,500 men, many, and he asked reinforcements. General remained up during the balance of the night, sent out the necessary couriers to request reinforcements, and to get the cartridges and the 1st Ohio foot, then encamped three miles from there, in the place by night; and these two regiments, with the star's battery, were encamped with six miles on the road to Saltillo. This presence enabled the General to make his six day's march of twenty-two miles in good season, and to hold the celebrated pass over the mountains, and to be ready to meet the attack of Gen. Worth on that day and order him to evacuate the town. Whist and

next and last day's march, the General perceived that the reported advance of the enemy was untrue. Arriving at the ground, the General suffered intense pain in his chest and throat, and was obliged to dismount. This journey over a rugged mountain road, and the exercise he took in advancing the country for twenty miles in alvarado, Saltillo, caused the great increase in pain experienced.

The Major's account then goes on to describe the proceedings while in the company of all the forces after the junction of Gen. Worth and Wool—his dispositions to meet the threatened attack of Santa Anna—the care created by him at Saltillo, and using the attack at Buena Vista in dispersing Minck's forces as just treatment of the insult, and with the necessary military precautions taken to make them passive spectators of Santa Anna's approach. It concludes by stating that all apprehensions of Santa Anna's advance subsiding, Gen. Butler returned to meet Gen. Taylor at Monterrey, to the condition of affairs; and the latter, his health improved, returned to the theatre of absence of Gen. Butler, to afford opportunity for the cure of his wound.

This paper affords evidence of the kindness which subsisted between the two generals during the campaign; and this sentiment strongly evinced by Gen. Butler, on a

In person, Gen. Butler is tall, straight, handsomely formed; exceedingly active, alert. His mien is inviting—his mien graceful—his gait and air military—his tenance frank and pleasing—the outline features of the aquiline cast, thin and pale in expression—the general contour of his is Roman.

The character of Gen. Butler in private life is in fine keeping with that exhibited in public career. In the domestic circle, kind, benevolent, assiduous activity in anticipations of all around him—readiness to bestow his gratifications to gratify others—his own habits growing out of his love makes a perpetual sunshine home. Among his neighbors, liberality, and active sympathy, mark his intercourse, and unyielding integrity


tice all his dealings. His home is one
 pretending simplicity. It is too much th
 in Kentucky, with stern and fierce men,
 ry their personal and political ends with
 hand. Gen. Butler, with all the man
 strength, courage, and reputation, to giv
 cess to attempts of this sort, never even
 slightest disposition to indulge the p
 whilst his well-known firmness alwa
 bade such attempts on him. His life ha
 one of peace with all men, except the e
 of his country.

Fire and Marine Insurance
 Agency of the Protection Insurance
 OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL \$200,000
HAVING been appointed agent of th
 Company, for Wilmington and vic
 will issue Policies on cargoes, freights an
 and take Fire risks on as reasonable term
 other Institution.
 Any losses sustained will be promptly
 ably adjusted and paid, and in case of di
 the Courts of North Carolina will be ackn
 ed.
 May 26, 1848.—[37-11m. A. MARTIN,

To Planters!
THE subscribers have received a larg
 of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting
 part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia
 ble; striped and plain Cotton Oznabur
 Denims and Drills. Also, various other

10 BALENS Blue and White Spun fl
 [M31] HOLMES & HAWES
 WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barre
 York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Bran
 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by

LATE NEWS,

 **CHEAP AND GOOD BOARD-**
ING may be had at the
ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
now opened under the superintendence of
— **ALFRED ALDERMAN.** —
Having had the house completely cleansed,
white-washed and painted, and furnished with
NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am
ready to wait upon those who may favor me with
a call. **Come and see**
October 22, 1847. A. ALDERMAN.
6-12m.

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of Consumption. Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs are subject, by **DR. TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT.** This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures.

One remedy for all the diseases which are afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by **Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.** Remain quiet or toll the disease, but resort once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a **SAMPLE OF REMEDIES.**

We daily receive many testimonials from our friends, who are ready to make public. The dose is small and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, and it was impossible for me to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms as night sweats, raising blood, violent attacks of coughing, and spitting blood, and I was weak and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the kindness of God, who has saved my life by restoring me to health.

ALEX. ASHBY.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured. For 6 years I suffered with those two diseases, and from my bed I was continually afflicted and I beg of them to read Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me, and I am now as well as ever. I was obliged to live a week - yet I was cured in six weeks by this cure.

genio medicine.
of these distressing complaints, which have caused me to be the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balaam's Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, in London, it duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefiting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt, for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted with a similar complaint to try it, for the life and health, at want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-street, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D. on the engraved label, and is sold by LEFFERTS & BERKING, also Wm. SAWYER, Duggan, Wilmington.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-street, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-y-c90mef1n

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has received the art of *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

Sept 17, 1847

Wm. WELLS.

1-12m

New Saddle Stables.

By **THE PROOF.** Having commenced the building of a new and very Stable, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the city.

They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drivers and Coachmen, Saddles, Poles, together with a large number under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.) *Horses, Carriages, and Buggies*, kept constantly for hire.

My riders cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to be a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON,
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847.

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored) gingham, and all the latest fashions of goods for pants. Kentucky jeans, twines, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tea, cashmere, bed tick, bear dudd, osanburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers of crash, silk and cotton hucks, spool, skein, and corded, and all the latest fashions of goods, buttons, buttons and eyes, conks, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose, suspenders, and gloves.

A large lot of straw crannies and cradles, ladders, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keels, cocoa dippers, clothe hoes and pins, floor pans, wash basins, pails, brass, and iron bound wheelbarrows, and helves, and washers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood lathes, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spoon staves and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, and augers, augers, driving knives, hand saws, rat traps, fire tongs, and tongs, chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, ad iron, waffle irons, frying pans, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, padlocks, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, and brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, h

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, of which will be sold extremely low for cash.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
April 21, 1848.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to connect, that he will at all times be pleased to transact their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Orders addressed to him from the court promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING
March 24, 1848—128-3m

COFFEE.

50 bags Coffee. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN

Perfumery and Family Articles.

PHILOCOLOG JIL, Beef's Marrow, Cass Oil, Liquid Hair Daye, Macassar and Be Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair To Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Joe Noy Amberrig, Bouquet de Caroline, Jean Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Sapp. Cold Cream, Sassa, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Sticks, White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. call for
LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land
pentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce,
find room by applying to
Feb 18] **McKELLAR & McRAE**

WHITE LEAD.
A fine lot of Pure Extra, and No. 1 White L
in Oil. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufacturing in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Colored Tiles; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; and Cornices; and Ceiling Tiles; Pastry Slabs; and Composite Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mollars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please; and in case of any workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing experienced men, to put up a job after it has been sent to the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods.

Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed.

S. R. FORD
Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, in
B. & J. J. KILPATRICK
For Spotsylvania County, at Clinton, J. & W. JONSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848.—[35th.]

RAPHAEL'S
PATENT ELASTIC BANDS,
Warranted not to be affected by the Cold or Heat
of the various Seasons or Climates.

For Sale by J. W. DAVIS, at Washington.

One of these Rings is instantly placed round the packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss or inconvenience.

They are well adapted for Garters, (a size being selected which requires little stretching:) also for the waist and different parts of the body; Surgical bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and manual purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the covers of preserve and pickle jars, bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage, and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

For Sale by L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Westminster, N. C. [29-3m]

New Spring Goods

MRS. BRAMLEY respectfully informs the Ladies of this country, that she has just received from the North the **NEW SPRING and SUMMER** stock of MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS. Her stock has been laid in with great care, and comprises the largest assortment ever before offered in the market, and she has **STAPLE** offered for sale at lower rates than similar articles can be bought at any other Millinery Store in the place. She deems it unnecessary to state in an advertisement the various articles she has for sale, but respectfully invites those in want of any article in the Millinery line to give her a call at her store on Front near Market street, and

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE

IS it expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit preparations, produce the genuine, remembering that they can make more per cent on the cheap than on the dear? Or would they would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No, and we do not wish to do business with them.

REMEMBER, Wm. Shaw is agent, and has for sale, the following **PATENT MEDICINE** all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
Bailey's Syrup Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla
Sands' Iodine do Bailey's do
Bull's do do Wood's Sarsaparilla
Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Poy's Dead Shot Ve-
nifuge; McEun's, Swift's Optique; Bailey's Am-
erican Vermifuge; Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough
Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable
Cough; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's
Phenix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Cap-
ter's Compound; Huxley's Thompson's Syrup
Tonic; Newland's Compound; Do Do Do Do

Indian Panacea; Swain's Panacea; Indian's dandruff
Henry's cald Magnesia; Indian Chologogues
Pepham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwoner
Puss's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpia's Accousous
Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, P., P.
Leigh's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's
Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pile; Cipriani
Capsules; Copaba and Cube Capsules; Bortoni
Oil of Opobalsam; Freeman's Drops; Carpentier
Extract; Bala's Compound; Baudouin's
Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.
consisting in part of
200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quininoin
50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes
15 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 3
lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown
and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer;
boxes Window Glass; Putty, in white and
and Whidow Brushes; 100 kgs Bladders;

CHOLORFORM:
A pure article, always kept.
CONGRESS WATER;
Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:
In variety. Fresh Sedgeitz and Soda Powder
of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying
spring supplies, will find they can purchase fire-
goods at low prices, and on as accommodat-
ing terms, as any other establishment in the State,
the subscriber being desirous of maintaining that
reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Dr.
Store. Wm. SHAW W.

March 17, 1848.

MARBLE MONUMENT
And Grave Stone Agency.

TH**E** subscribers are appointed Agents for or-
ders of the best and most extensive MARBL**E**
YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders
for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either
erected or not, which will be furnished at the
shortest notice, at the most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, vari-
ous with the prices, which may be examined
any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847

40-11

NOTICE.

THE Corn and Turpentine Lands advertised to be sold in Elizabeth, during Court week in May, is postponed until August term next when they will be positively sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

May 5, 1848.—[34tf] E. J. BERNARD.

ALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 23-street, one door below G. J. McRee's office.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
* * Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—264f
☐ Raleigh Standard copy 3 times.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND.

County and Sup. Court Writs
 do do Subpoenas
 do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Seire Facias
 Apprentice's Indentures
 Letters of Administrators
 Juror's Tickets
 Peace warrants
 Constable's bonds
 Notes of hand
 Checks
 Cape Fear Bank
 do Branch Bank of
 the State
 Notes, negotiable at bank
 Inspector's Certificates
 Certificates of Justices attending Court
 () Any bank wanted and not on hand will be
 printed, upon the usual dispatch.
 () Office of the Court is open to all other officers, and
 all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other
 work in the printing line would do well to give us
 a call, or send in their orders. We are determined
 to execute our work well, and at the cheapest
 rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

J. T. SCRAWFOLD,
Botanic Physician,
*Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of
 Princess and Water streets, North side.*
 WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of
 Wilmington and the surrounding country, for
 the very liberal and prompt patronage heretofore received, and
 respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps
 on hand a large and fresh stock of

VEGETABLE MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely* vegetable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumptions, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholera, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, venereal diseases, worms, tertiar, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

Also—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, Runcie's Patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

ICE---ICE---ICE!
To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-rings. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any house in the city, in case of sickness, by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public approval.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

SHAW & REPTON.

March 3, 1848—[25-4]

CARRIAGES.

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, and will offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, Among which may be found, COACHES, BUCK ROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Repeating done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848

NOTICE.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of New Hanover county, that I have received from the Clerk of New Hanover County Court, a list of Taxable property for the year 1847, and hold it ready for their inspection. I also request if they know of any lands, polls, or other Taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof; and I further request all persons who owe Taxes, to come forward and pay them, *without being driven*

OWEN FENNELLS, Shk.

Wilmington, April 7, 1848.—30-4f.

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parley's ley block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse remote from the danger of fire and will be charged very moderate, where persons may wish to store temporarily. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.—[34th

TO TURBINE MAKERS IN DEPLIN.

I AM now locating two large Stills at Sackett's River and shall have them in operation by 1st or 10th June. Persons making Turbine in this region, can rely on disposing of it at all times at fair prices. My business there will be conducted

by Mr. Wm. E. Hyde. W. O. JOSEPHS,
By William May 5th.—[34f]

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public
that I now occupy the Livory Stables formerly
occupied by Mr. H. R. Nixon, and solicit the
patronage of the public generally. All persons
who may favor me with a call, may rest assured
that their horses will be promptly attended to.
I flatter myself that I have the best of Oxen.
Also a large Lot for the accommodation of
Drovers.

W. T. J. VANN

April 23d, 1847.—[32u]

Chemicals.

SULPH. Quinine, Sulph. Morphia. soluble Cy-
trate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Bi-
sulphide of Lead, Silver, Arsenic, Mercury, Chloro-
form, Citric Acid, Piperine, Strychnine, Terebin-
thine, Di Arsens of Quinine, Valerianate of Zinc,
Chloroform, Pure, For sale by
al4 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists,

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec Term 1847, of the Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New-Haven
County, having qualified administrator
with the will annexed, of Thos. Deane, dec'd,
hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said
estate, to make immediate payment, and to present their
claims demands against the same, to the undersigned
duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law,
or this notice will be pleaded in bar of such claim.

Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

CONGRESS WATER.—JUST RECEIVED, a large and fresh supply of Saratoga Water, in quarts and pints.

For sale by **LIPPITT & WILKINGS.**
m5] **Druggists and Chemists.**

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, old brand and new, for sale by **GEORGE W. PEDER.**